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GERMAN
GRAMMAR

H. W. JUST

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A German grammar :



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ATHENÆUM.

GERMAN GRAMMAR.

LONDON: PRINTED BY
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AND PARLIAMENT STREET

A

GERMAN GRAMMAR

A COMPANION TO

DR. AHN'S GERMAN METHOD.

BY

HEINRICH WOLFGANG JUST,

GERMAN MASTER TO THE BRISTOL GRAMMAR SCHOOL, THE
BRISTOL ATHENÆUM, AND THE BAPTIST COLLEGE, BRISTOL :
AUTHOR OF 'THE GERMAN READING-BOOK.'

SEVER, FRANCIS, AND CO.

BOSTON AND CAMBRIDGE.

1869.

PREFACE.

THIS LITTLE GERMAN GRAMMAR is intended especially for those students of German who use *Ahn's German Method*; but I think it may also be used with advantage in connection with any other German exercise-book for beginners, since the Declensions and Conjugations are carefully and completely treated in it, and nothing is omitted that is required to be known, in order to pass successfully any of the Public Examinations in German in this country.

H. W. JUST.

HAMPTON PARK, CLIFTON.

The German Handwriting.

THE SMALL ALPHABET.

a b c d e f g h i j k l
m n o p q r s t u v
w x y z ä ö ü

THE LARGE ALPHABET.

A B C D E F G H I J K
L M N O P Q R S T U V
W X Y Z Ä Ö Ü
Von deutscher Schrift und Grammatik
markt.

Ist bin klein. Du bist jung.
Wir sind münch. Ein jun. rau.
Ist du Krank? Ich sind nem.
Ich sind als? Und du Krank?
Und du gut? Er ist groß
Du us arm? Ich bin nicht
groß. Ein jun. faul. Ein
ist nicht Krank. Wir sind
nicht glücklich. Er ist nicht klein.
Und er nicht münch? Ein jun
nicht rau. Ist er nicht flüssig?
Du bist nicht stark. Er ist
nicht seelig.

GERMAN GRAMMAR.

DECLENSION OF THE ARTICLE.

DEFINITE.				INDEFINITE.		
Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Plur. m. f. n.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom. der	die	das	die	ein	eine	ein
Gen. des	der	des	der	eines	einer	eines
Dat. dem	der	dem	den	einem	einer	einem
Acc. den	die	das	die	einen	eine	ein

NOUNS.

GENDERS OF NOUNS.

1. *Masculine.*

- a. All monosyllables are masculine, except about 120 feminine and 160 neuter.
- b. Substantives ending in el, em, en, er, ing, ling, ig, sam, are masculine, with exceptions.
- c. Names of the seasons, months, days, winds, stones, mountains, are masculine, with exceptions.

2. *Feminine.*

- a. Substantives in ung, heit, feit, schaft, e, end, in, ei, are feminine, with exceptions.
- b. Names of most rivers.

3. *Neuter.*

- a. Substantives in chen,lein,fal,sel,nis,thum, with exceptions.
- b. Substantives with the prefix *Ge*, with exceptions.
- c. Names of countries, towns, and metals, with exceptions.
- d. All words that have not been substantives originally, but are used as such; as : das Wenn und das Aber, the if and but; das A und das O, the Alpha and Omega; das Neue, the new; das Weinen wird ein Lachen, weeping is turned into laughter.

*DECLENSION OF NOUNS.**I. THE STRONG DECLENSION.**a. Primary Form.**SINGULAR.*

Nom. der Sohn, the son	die Kunst, the art
Gen. des Sohnes, of the son	der Kunst, of the art
Dat. dem Sohne, to the son	der Kunst, to the art
Acc. den Sohn, the son	die Kunst, the art

PLURAL.

Nom. die Söhne, the sons	die Künste, the arts
Gen. der Söhne, of the sons	der Künste, of the arts
Dat. den Söhnen, to the sons	den Künsten, to the arts
Acc. die Söhne, the sons	die Künste, the arts

Der Hut, the hat; der Strom, the stream; der Fuß, the foot; der Stein, the stone; das Pferd, the horse; der Berg, the mountain. | Die Kuh, the cow; die Hand, the hand; die Magd, the maid; die Frucht, the fruit; die Wand, the wall; die Luft, the air.

*b. Contracted Form.**SINGULAR.*

Nom. der Vater, the father	der Hafen, the harbour
Gen. des Vaters, of the father	des Häfens, of the harbour
Dat. dem Vater, to the father	dem Hafen, to the harbour
Acc. den Vater, the father	den Häfen, the harbour

PLURAL.

Nom. die Väter, the fathers	die Häfen, the harbours
Gen. der Väter, of the fathers	der Häfen, of the harbours
Dat. den Vätern, to the fathers	den Häfen, to the harbours
Acc. die Väter, the fathers	die Häfen, the harbours

Der Bruder, the brother; der Lehrer, the teacher; der Apfel, the apple; das Kloster, the cloister; der Vogel, the bird; das Muster, the pattern. | Der Garten, the garden; der Bogen, the bow; der Wagen, the waggon.

*c. Enlarged Form.**SINGULAR.*

Nom. das Land, the country
Gen. des Landes, of the country
Dat. dem Lande, to the country
Acc. das Land, the country

PLURAL.

Nom. die Länder, the countries
Gen. der Länder, of the countries
Dat. den Ländern, to the countries
Acc. die Länder, the countries

Das Band, the ribbon; das Blatt, the leaf; das Buch, the book; das Haus, the house; das Kind, the child; der Mann, the man.

II. THE WEAK DECLENSION.

SINGULAR.

Nom. der Graf, the count		die Frau, the woman
Gen. des Grafen, of the count		der Frau, of the woman
Dat. dem Grafen, to the count		der Frau, to the woman
Acc. den Grafen, the count		die Frau, the woman

PLURAL.

Nom. die Grafen, the counts		die Frauen, the women
Gen. der Grafen, of the counts		der Frauen, of the women
Dat. den Grafen, to the counts		den Frauen, to the women
Acc. die Grafen, the counts		die Frauen, the women

Der Mensch, the human being; der Narr, des Narren; der Knabe, the boy; die Uhr, the watch; die Blume, the flower; die Nadel, the needle; die Mauer, the wall; die Gabel, the fork; die Feder, the pen.

DECLENSION OF PROPER NAMES.

a. With the Article.

Nom. der Karl, Charles		die Sophie, Sophy
Gen. des Karl, of Charles		der Sophie, of Sophy
Dat. dem Karl, to Charles		der Sophie, to Sophy
Acc. den Karl, Charles		die Sophie, Sophy

b. Without the Article.

Nom. Karl	Sophie	Karoline
Gen. Karls	Sophiens	Karolinens
Dat. Karl	Sophien	Karolinen
Acc. Karl	Sophie	Karoline

For practice:—Ludwig, Schiller, Luise, Emilie.

ADJECTIVES.

DECLENSION OF THE ADJECTIVES.

1. Without the Article.

SINGULAR.

good father	good mother	good child
Nom. guter Vater	gute Mutter	gutes Kind
Gen. gutes Vaters	guter Mutter	gutes Kindes
Dat. gutem Vater	guter Mutter	gutem Kinde
Acc. guten Vater	gute Mutter	gutes Kind

PLURAL.

good father	good mother	good child
Nom. guter Vater	gute Mutter	gutes Kind
Gen. guter Vater	guter Mutter	gutes Kindes
Dat. guten Vater	guten Müttern	gutem Kinde
Acc. gute Väter	gute Mütter	gutes Kinder

2. With the Definite Article.

SINGULAR.

the green tree		the green meadow
Nom. der grüne Baum		die grüne Wiese
Gen. des grünen Baumes		der grünen Wiese
Dat. dem grünen Baume		der grünen Wiese
Acc. den grünen Baum		die grüne Wiese

the green field		
Nom. das grüne Feld		
Gen. des grünen Feldes		
Dat. dem grünen Felde		
Acc. das grüne Feld		

PLURAL.

the green trees		the green meadows
Nom. die grünen Bäume		die grünen Wiesen
Gen. der grünen Bäume		der grünen Wiesen
Dat. den grünen Bäumen		den grünen Wiesen
Acc. die grünen Bäume		die grünen Wiesen

the green fields		
Nom. die grünen Felder		
Gen. der grünen Felder		
Dat. den grünen Feldern		
Acc. die grünen Felder		

3. With the Indefinite Article, or with one of the Possessive Pronouns, mein, dein, sein, unser, euer, ihr, my, thy, his, our, your, their.

SINGULAR.

my fine apple		my fine flower
Nom. mein schöner Apfel		meine schöne Blume
Gen. meines schönen Apfels		meiner schönen Blume
Dat. meinem schönen Apfel		meiner schönen Blume
Acc. meinen schönen Apfel		meine schöne Blume

my fine book		
Nom. mein schönes Buch		
Gen. meines schönen Buches		
Dat. meinem schönen Buche		
Acc. mein schönes Buch		

PLURAL.

my fine flowers		my fine books
Nom. meine schönen Blumen		meine schönen Bücher
Gen. meiner schönen Blumen		meiner schönen Bücher
Dat. meinen schönen Blumen		meinen schönen Büchern
Acc. meine schönen Blumen		meine schönen Bücher

my fine books		
Nom. meine schönen Blumen		
Gen. meiner schönen Blumen		
Dat. meinen schönen Blumen		
Acc. meine schönen Blumen		

For practice:—großer Mann, great man; blaue Farbe, blue colour; schönes Kind, —; hoher Baum, high tree; weiße Lilie, white lily; schwarzes Pferd, —; dieser junge Baum, this young tree; jene lange Straße, that long street;

jedes fleißige Kind, every diligent child; dieser neue Mantel, this new cloak; jene große Stadt, that large town; jenes schnelle Schiff, that fast ship; ein weiser König, a wise king; eine breite Straße, a broad street; ein trocknes Blatt, a dry leaf; dein lieber Freund, thy dear friend; seine treue Tante, his faithful aunt; unser kleines Haus, our little house; ein finsterner Tag, a dull day; eine finstere Wolke, a dark cloud; ein finstres Tal, a dark valley; ein heiterer Tag, a cheerful day; eine heitere Nacht, a bright night; ein heiteres Gesicht, a happy face; ein bitterer Kern, a more bitter kernel; eine bittere Frucht, a more bitter fruit; ein bittereres Wort, a more bitter word.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

Schön, fine	schöner, finer	der schönste, the finest
nützlich, useful	nützlicher, more useful	der nützlichste, the most useful
fleißig, diligent	fleißiger, more diligent	der fleißigste, the most diligent
lang, long	länger, longer	der längste, the longest
klug, clever	klüger, more clever	der klügste, the most clever
kurz, short	kürzer, shorter	der kürzeste, the shortest
hoch, high	höher, higher	der höchste, the highest
nah, near	näher, nearer	der nächste, the nearest
gut, good	besser, better	der beste, the best
viel, much	mehr, more	der meiste, the most
balb, soon	{ bälder, sooner eher, sooner	der bäldeste, the soonest der ehest, the soonest
wenig, little	{ weniger, less minder, less	der wenigste, the least der mindeste, the least

NUMERALS.

CARDINALS.

1 eins	21 ein und zwanzig
2 zwei	22 zwei und zwanzig
3 drei	30 dreißig
4 vier	40 vierzig
5 fünf	50 fünfundfzig
6 sechs	60 sechzig
7 sieben	70 siebzig
8 acht	80 achtzig
9 neun	90 neunzig
10 zehn	100 hundert
11 elf	101 hundert und eins
12 zwölf	200 zweihundert
13 dreizehn	1,000 tausend
14 vierzehn	2,000 zweitausend
15 fünfzehn	10,000 zehntausend
16 sechzehn	100,000 hunderttausend
17 siebzehn	1,000,000 eine Million
18 achtzehn	2,000,000 zwei Millionen
19 neunzehn	1868 tausend achthundert und acht und
20 zwanzig	sechzig

ORDINALS.

Der erste, the first
 der zweite, the second
 der dritte, the third
 der vierte, the fourth
 der zehnte, the tenth
 der zwanzigste, the twentieth

der ein und zwanzigste, the twenty-first
 der dreißigste, the thirtieth
 der hundertste, the hundredth
 der tausendste, the thousandth

ORDINAL ADVERBS.

Erstens, firstly, in the first place
 zweitens, secondly, in the second place
 drittens, thirdly, in the third place

viertens, fourthly, in the fourth place
 zehntens, tenthly, in the tenth place

MULTIPLICATIVE NUMERALS.

Einmal, once
 zweimal, twice
 dreimal, thrice

viermal, four times
 hundertmal, a hundred times
 tausendmal, a thousand times

PROPORTIONAL NUMERALS.

Einfach, single
 zweifach, double
 dreifach, treble
 vierfach, fourfold

zehnfach, tenfold
 hundertfach, a hundredfold
 tausendfach, a thousandfold

VARIATIVE NUMERALS.

Einerlei, of one kind
 zweierlei, of two kinds
 dreierlei, of three kinds
 zehnerlei, of ten kinds

hunderterlei, of hundred kinds
 mancherlei, of several kinds
 vielerlei, of many kinds
 allerlei, of all kinds

DISTRIBUTIVE NUMERALS.

Einzeln, one by one
 je zwei und zwei, paarweise, by pairs

je drei und drei, by threes
 je vier und vier, by fours

PARTITIVE NUMERALS.

Ein Halb, a half
 ein Drittel, a third part
 ein Viertel, a fourth part

ein Zehntel, a tenth part
 ein Fünfundzwanzigstel, a five and twentieth part

Underhalb, one and a half
 drithalb, two and a half

vierthalb, three and a half
 fünfthalb, four and a half

Es ist drei Uhr, it is three o'clock
 ein Viertel auf vier, a quarter past three
 halb vier, half-past three
 drei Viertel auf vier, a quarter to four
 es ist vier Uhr, it is four o'clock

der vierte Mai, the fourth of May
 der sechzehnte August, the sixteenth of August
 Heinrich der achte, Henry the Eighth
 Ludwig der elfte, Lewis the Eleventh

PRONOUNS.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

SINGULAR.

Nom. <i>Sch.</i> , I	<i>du, thou</i>	<i>er, he</i>	<i>sie, she</i>	<i>es, it</i>
Gen. <i>meiner</i>	<i>deiner</i>	<i>seiner</i>	<i>ihrer</i>	<i>feiner</i>
Dat. <i>mir</i>	<i>dir</i>	<i>ihm</i>	<i>ihr</i>	<i>ihm</i>
Acc. <i> mich</i>	<i>dich</i>	<i>ihn</i>	<i>sie</i>	<i>es</i>

PLURAL.

Nom. <i>wir, we</i>	<i>ihr, you</i>	<i>sie, they</i>
Gen. <i>unser</i>	<i>euer</i>	<i>ihrer</i>
Dat. <i>uns</i>	<i>euch</i>	<i>ihnen</i>
Acc. <i> uns</i>	<i>euch</i>	<i>sie</i>

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

a. Used with Substantives.

Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
<i>Mein</i>	<i>meine</i>	<i>mein, my</i>	<i>sein</i>	<i>seine</i>	<i>sein, its</i>
<i>dein</i>	<i>deine</i>	<i>dein, thy</i>	<i>unser</i>	<i>unsere</i>	<i>unser, our</i>
<i>sein</i>	<i>seine</i>	<i>sein, his</i>	<i>euer</i>	<i>euere</i>	<i>euer, your</i>
<i>ihr</i>	<i>ihre</i>	<i>ihr, her</i>	<i>ihr</i>	<i>ihre</i>	<i>ihr, their</i>

b. Used without Substantives.

There are three forms of them :—

1. der meinige	die meinige	das meinige, mine
der deinige	die deinige	das deinige, thine
der seinige	die seinige	das seinige, his
der ihrige	die ihrige	das ihrige, hers
der seinige	die seinige	das seinige, its
der unserige	die unserige	das unserige, ours
der eurige	die eurige	das eurige, yours
der ihrige	die ihrige	das ihrige, theirs
2. der meine	der deine	der seine, &c.
3. meiner	meine	meines
deiner	deine	deines, &c.

DECLENSION OF THE FIRST TWO FORMS.

SINGULAR.

Nom. <i>der meinige</i>	<i>die meinige</i>	<i>das meinige</i>
Gen. <i>des meinigen</i>	<i>der meinigen</i>	<i>des meinigen</i>
Dat. <i>dem meinigen</i>	<i>der meinigen</i>	<i>dem meinigen</i>
Acc. <i>den meinigen</i>	<i>die meinige</i>	<i>das meinige</i>

PLURAL.

Nom. <i>die meinigen</i>	<i>der meinigen</i>
Gen. <i>der meinigen</i>	
Dat. <i>den meinigen</i>	
Acc. <i>die meinigen</i>	

DECLENSION OF THE THIRD FORM.

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.	
Nom. meiner	meine	meines	Nom. meine	
Gen. meines	meiner	meines	Gen. meiner	
Dat. meinem	meiner	meinem	Dat. meinen	
Acc. meinen	meine	meines	Acc. meine	

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

der, die, das, that	solcher, solche, solches, such
dieser, diese, dieses, this	derjenige, diejenige, dasjenige, that
jener, jene, jenes, that	derselbe, dieselbe, dasselbe, the same

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.	
Nom. der	die	das	Nom. die	
Gen. dessen	deren	dessen	Gen. deren or derer	
Dat. dem	der	dem	Dat. denen	
Acc. den	die	das	Acc. die	

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.	
Nom. derjenige	diejenige	dasjenige	Nom. diejenigen	
Gen. desjenigen	derjenigen	desjenigen	Gen. derjenigen	
Dat. demjenigen	derjenigen	demjenigen	Dat. denjenigen	
Acc. denjenigen	diejenigen	dasjenige	Acc. diejenigen	

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

Welcher, welche, welches, } who, which, that
 der, die, das, }
 wer, he who; was, that which

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

Welcher, welche, welches, which
 wer, who; was, what
 was für ein, what sort of
 Nom. wer, was, who, what }
 Gen. wessen } No Plural.
 Dat. wem
 Acc. wen

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

Jedermann, everybody; Gen. Jedermanns
 Jemand, somebody, anybody; Gen. Jemandes; Dat. and Acc. Jemanden
 Einer, some one
 Keiner, no one
 Niemand, nobody; Gen. Niemandes; Dat. and Acc. Niemanden
 man, one, people
 etwas, something, anything
 nichts, nothing

VERBS.

I. AUXILIARY VERBS OF TIME.

1. *Haben*, to have.*Indicative.*

Ich habe, I have
du hast, thou hast
er hat, he has
wir haben, we have
ihr habt, you have
sie haben, they have

Subjunctive.

PRESENT.

Sch habe, I may have
du habest, thou mayest have
er habe, he may have
wir haben, we may have
ihr habet, you may have
sie haben, they may have

IMPERFECT.

Ich hatte, I had
du hattest, thou hadst
er hatte, he had
wir hatten, we had
ihr hattet, you had
sie hatten, they had

Sch hätte, I might have
du hättest, thou mightest have
er hätte, he might have
wir hätten, we might have
ihr hätten, you might have
sie hätten, they might have

PERFECT.

I have had, &c.
Ich habe gehabt
du hast gehabt
er hat gehabt
wir haben gehabt
ihr habt gehabt
sie haben gehabt

I may have had, &c.
Sch habe gehabt
du habest gehabt
er habe gehabt
wir haben gehabt
ihr habet gehabt
sie haben gehabt

PLUPERFECT.

I had had, &c.
Ich hatte gehabt
du hattest gehabt
er hatte gehabt
wir hatten gehabt
ihr hattet gehabt
sie hatten gehabt

I might (should) have had, &c.
Sch hätte gehabt
du hättest gehabt
er hätte gehabt
wir hätten gehabt
ihr hätten gehabt
sie hätten gehabt

FIRST FUTURE.

I shall have, &c.
Ich werde haben
du werdest haben
er wird haben
wir werden haben
ihr werdet haben
sie werden haben

I shall have, &c.
Sch werde haben
du werdest haben
er werde haben
wir werden haben
ihr werdet haben
sie werden haben

Indicative.

I shall have had, &c.
 Ich werde gehabt haben
 du wirst gehabt haben
 er wird gehabt haben
 wir werden gehabt haben
 ihr werdet gehabt haben
 sie werden gehabt haben

FIRST CONDITIONAL.

I should have, &c.
 Ich würde haben
 du würdest haben
 er würde haben
 wir würden haben
 ihr würdet haben
 sie würden haben

IMPERATIVE.

Habe, have (thou)
 habe er, let him have
 haben wir, let us have
 habt, have (you)
 haben sie, let them have

*Subjunctive.**SECOND FUTURE.*

I shall have had, &c.
 Ich werde gehabt haben
 du werdest gehabt haben
 er werde gehabt haben
 wir werden gehabt haben
 ihr werdet gehabt haben
 sie werden gehabt haben

SECOND CONDITIONAL.

I should have had, &c.
 Ich würde gehabt haben
 du würdest gehabt haben
 er würde gehabt haben
 wir würden gehabt haben
 ihr würdet gehabt haben
 sie würden gehabt haben

INFINITIVES.

Present. Haben, to have
Past. gehabt haben, to have had
Future. haben werden, to be about
 to have

PARTICIPLES.

Present. habend, having.
Past. gehabt, had.

2. *Sein, to be.**PRESENT.*

Ich bin, I am
 du bist, thou art
 er ist, he is
 wir sind, we are
 ihr seid, you are
 sie sind, they are

Ich sei, I may be
 du seist, thou mayest be
 er sei, he may be
 wir seien, we may be
 ihr seiet, you may be
 sie seien, they may be

IMPERFECT.

Ich war, I was
 du warst, thou wast
 er war, he was
 wir waren, we were
 ihr wartet, you were
 sie waren, they were

Ich wäre, I might be
 du wärest, thou mightest be
 er wäre, he might be
 wir wären, we might be
 ihr wäret, you might be
 sie wären, they might be

Indicative.

PERFECT.

I have been, &c.
 Ich bin gewesen
 du bist gewesen
 er ist gewesen
 wir sind gewesen
 ihr seid gewesen
 sie sind gewesen

I had been, &c.

Ich war gewesen
 du warst gewesen
 er war gewesen
 wir waren gewesen
 ihr wartet gewesen
 sie waren gewesen

I shall be, &c.

Ich werde sein
 du werdet sein
 er wird sein
 wir werden sein
 ihr werdet sein
 sie werden sein

I shall have been, &c.

Ich werde gewesen sein
 du werdet gewesen sein
 er wird gewesen sein
 wir werden gewesen sein
 ihr werdet gewesen sein
 sie werden gewesen sein

FIRST CONDITIONAL.

I should be, &c.

Ich würde sein
 du würdest sein
 er würde sein
 wir würden sein
 ihr würdet sein
 sie würden sein

IMPERATIVE.

Sei, be (thou)
 sei er, let him be
 seien wir, let us be
 seid, be (you)
 seien sie, let them be

Subjunctive.

I may have been, &c.
 Ich sei gewesen
 du seist gewesen
 er sei gewesen
 wir seien gewesen
 ihr seiet gewesen
 sie seien gewesen

PLUPERFECT.

I might have been, &c.
 Ich wäre gewesen
 du wärest gewesen
 er wäre gewesen
 wir wären gewesen
 ihr wäret gewesen
 sie wären gewesen

FIRST FUTURE.

I shall be, &c.

Ich werbe sein
 du werdest sein
 er werde sein
 wir werden sein
 ihr werdet sein
 sie werden sein

SECOND FUTURE.

I shall have been, &c.
 Ich werde gewesen sein
 du werdest gewesen sein
 er werde gewesen sein
 wir werden gewesen sein
 ihr werdet gewesen sein
 sie werden gewesen sein

SECOND CONDITIONAL.

I should have been, &c.
 Ich würde gewesen sein
 du würdest gewesen sein
 er würde gewesen sein
 wir würden gewesen sein
 ihr würdet gewesen sein
 sie würden gewesen sein

INFINITIVES.

Present. Sein, to be
Past. gewesen sein, to have been
Future. sein werden, to be about to
 be

PARTICIPLES.

Present. seind, being.*Past.* gewesen, been.

3. Werden, to become.

Indicative.

Ich werde, I become
 du wirst, thou becomest
 er wird, he becomes
 wir werden, we become
 ihr werdet, you become
 sie werden, they become

Subjunctive.

PRESENT.

Ich werbe, I may become
 du werdest, thou mayest become
 er werde, he may become
 wir werden, we may become
 ihr werdet, you may become
 sie werden, they may become

IMPERFECT.

Ich wurde, I became
 du wurdest, thou becamest
 er wurde, he became
 wir wurden, we became
 ihr würdet, you became
 sie würden, they became

Ich würde, I might become
 du würdest, thou mightest become
 er würde, he might become
 wir würden, we might become
 ihr würdet, you might become
 sie würden, they might become

PERFECT.

I have become, &c.
 Ich bin geworden
 du bist geworden
 er ist geworden
 wir sind geworden
 ihr seid geworden
 sie sind geworden

I may have become, &c.
 Ich sei geworden
 du seist geworden
 er sei geworden
 wir seien geworden
 ihr seiet geworden
 sie seien geworden

PLUPERFECT.

I had become, &c.
 Ich war geworden
 du warst geworden
 er war geworden
 wir waren geworden
 ihr wart geworden
 sie waren geworden

I might have become, &c
 Ich wäre geworden
 du wärest geworden
 er wäre geworden
 wir wären geworden
 ihr wäret geworden
 sie wären geworden

FIRST FUTURE.

I shall become, &c.
 Ich werde werden
 du wirst werden
 er wird werden
 wir werden werden
 ihr werdet werden
 sie werden werden

I shall become, &c.
 Ich werde werden
 du werdest werden
 er werde werden
 wir werden werden
 ihr werdet werden
 sie werden werden

*Indicative.**Subjunctive.*

SECOND FUTURE.

I shall have become, &c.

Sch werde geworden sein
du wirst geworden sein
er wird geworden sein
wir werden geworden sein
ihr werdet geworden sein
sie werden geworden sein

I shall have become, &c.

Sch werde geworden sein
du werdest geworden sein
er werde geworden sein
wir werden geworden sein
ihr werdet geworden sein
sie werden geworden sein

FIRST CONDITIONAL.

I should become, &c.

Sch würde werden
du würdest werden
er würde werden
wir würden werden
ihr würdet werden
sie würden werden

SECOND CONDITIONAL.

I should have become, &c.

Sch würde geworden sein
du würdest geworden sein
er würde geworden sein
wir würden geworden sein
ihr würdet geworden sein
sie würden geworden sein

IMPERATIVE.

Werbe, become (thou)
werde er, let him become
werden wir, let us become
werdet, become (you)
werden sie, let them become

INFINITIVES.

Present. *Werben*, to become

Past. geworden sein, to have become

Future. werden werden, to be about to become

PARTICIPLES.

Present. *werdend*, becoming.Past. *geworden*, become.

(worden, when used as an auxiliary.)

II. AUXILIARY VERBS OF MOOD.

1. *Wollen*, to be willing.*Indicative.**Subjunctive.*

PRESENT.

<i>Sch</i> will	wolle
<i>du</i> willst	wolleſt
<i>er</i> will	wolle
<i>wir</i> wollen	wollen
<i>ihr</i> wollt	wollet
<i>sie</i> wollen	wollen

IMPERFECT.

<i>Sch</i> wollte	wollte
<i>du</i> wolltest	wollteſt
<i>er</i> wollte	wollte
<i>wir</i> wollten	wollten
<i>ihr</i> wolltet	wolltet
<i>sie</i> wollten	wollten

Participle Past *gewollt*.2. *Sollen*, to be obliged.*Indicative.**Subjunctive.*

PRESENT.

<i>Sch</i> soll	solle
<i>du</i> sollſt	solleſt
<i>er</i> soll	solle
<i>wir</i> sollen	sollen
<i>ihr</i> sollt	solltet
<i>sie</i> sollen	sollen

IMPERFECT.

<i>Sch</i> sollte	sollte
<i>du</i> solltest	sollteſt
<i>er</i> sollte	sollte
<i>wir</i> sollten	sollten
<i>ihr</i> solltet	solltet
<i>sie</i> sollten	sollten

Participle Past *gesollt*.

3. *Müssen*, to be compelled.*Indicative.**Subjunctive.**PRESENT.*

Ich muß	müsse
du mußt	müßest
er muß	müsse
wir müssen	müssen
ihr müsset	müsset
sie müssen	müssen

IMPERFECT.

Ich mußte	müßte
du mußtest	müßtest
er mußte	müßte
wir mußten	müßten
ihr mußtet	müßtet
sie mußten	müßten

Participle Past *gemußt*4. *Lassen*, to let.*Indicative.**Subjunctive.**PRESENT.*

Ich lasse	lässe
du läßest	läßest
er läßt	lässe
wir lassen	lassen
ihr lässt	lässt
sie lassen	lassen

IMPERFECT.

Ich ließ	ließ
du ließest	ließest
er ließ	ließ
wir ließen	ließen
ihr ließet	ließet
sie ließen	ließen

Participle Past *gelassen*5. *Mögen*, to like.*PRESENT.*

Ich mag	möge
du magst	mögest
er mag	möge
wir mögen	mögen
ihr möget	möget
sie mögen	mögen

IMPERFECT.

Ich mochte	möchte
du mochtetest	möchtest
er mochte	möchte
wir mochten	möchten
ihr mochtet	möchtest
sie mochten	möchten

Participle Past *gemocht*6. *Können*, to be able.*PRESENT.*

Ich kann	könne
du kannst	könnest
er kann	könne
wir können	können
ihr könnet	könnet
sie können	können

IMPERFECT.

Ich konnte	könnte
du konntest	könntest
er konnte	könnte
wir konnten	könnten
ihr könntet	könntet
sie konnten	könnten

Participle Past *gefönnnt*7. *Dürfen*, to be permitted, to dare.*PRESENT.*

Ich darf	dürfe
du darfst	dürfest
er darf	dürfe
wir dürfen	dürfen
ihr dürfet	dürfet
sie dürfen	dürfen

IMPERFECT.

Ich durfte	dürste
du durftest	dürftest
er durfte	dürste
wir durften	dürften
ihr durfet	dürfet
sie durften	dürften

Participle Past *gedürft*

THE REGULAR VERB.

Loben, to praise.

Indicative.

Ich lobe, I praise
 du lobst, thou praisest
 er lobt, he praises
 wir loben, we praise
 ihr lobt, you praise
 sie loben, they praise

Subjunctive.

PRESENT.

Ich lobe, I may praise
 du lobest, thou mayest praise
 er lobe, he may praise
 wir loben, we may praise
 ihr lobet, you may praise
 sie loben, they may praise

IMPERFECT.

Ich lobte, I praised
 du lobtest, thou praisedst
 er lobte, he praised
 wir lobten, we praised
 ihr lobtet, you praised
 sie lobten, they praised

Ich lobete, I might praise
 du lobetest, thou mightest praise
 er lobete, he might praise
 wir lobeten, we might praise
 ihr lobetet, you might praise
 sie lobeten, they might praise

PERFECT.

I have praised, &c.
 Ich habe gelobt
 du hast gelobt
 er hat gelobt
 wir haben gelobt
 ihr habt gelobt
 sie haben gelobt

I may have praised, &c.
 Ich habe gelobt
 du habest gelobt
 er habe gelobt
 wir haben gelobt
 ihr habet gelobt
 sie haben gelobt

PLUPERFECT.

I had praised, &c.
 Ich hatte gelobt
 du hattest gelobt
 er hatte gelobt
 wir hatten gelobt
 ihr hattet gelobt
 sie hatten gelobt

I might have praised, &c.
 Ich hätte gelobt
 du hättest gelobt
 er hätte gelobt
 wir hätten gelobt
 ihr hättest gelobt
 sie hätten gelobt

FIRST FUTURE.

I shall praise, &c.
 Ich merde loben
 du werfst loben
 er wird loben
 wir werden loben
 ihr werdet loben
 sie werden loben

I shall praise, &c.
 Ich werde loben
 du werdest loben
 er werde loben
 wir werden loben
 ihr werdet loben
 sie werden loben

Indicative.

I shall have praised, &c.
Ich werde gelobt haben
 du wirst gelobt haben
 er wird gelobt haben
 wir werden gelobt haben
 ihr werdet gelobt haben
 sie werden gelobt haben

FIRST CONDITIONAL.

I should praise, &c.
Ich würde loben
 du würdest loben
 er würde loben
 wir würden loben
 ihr würdet loben
 sie würden loben

IMPERATIVE.

Lobe, praise (thou)
 lobe er, let him praise
 loben wir, let us praise
 lobt, praise (you)
 loben sie, let them praise

*Subjunctive.**SECOND FUTURE.*

I shall have praised, &c.
Ich werde gelobt haben
 du werdest gelobt haben
 er werde gelobt haben
 wir werden gelobt haben
 ihr werdet gelobt haben
 sie werden gelobt haben

SECOND CONDITIONAL.

I should have praised, &c.
Ich würde gelobt haben
 du würdest gelobt haben
 er würde gelobt haben
 wir würden gelobt haben
 ihr würdet gelobt haben
 sie würden gelobt haben

INFINITIVES.

Present. Loben, to praise
Past. gelobt haben, to have
 praised
Future. loben werden, to be about
 to praise

PARTICIPLES.

Present. lobend, praising.
Past. gelobt, praised.

For practice:—lieben, to love; sagen, to say; lernen, to learn; spielen, to play; leiten, to guide; baden, to bathe; rechnen, to reckon; sammeln, to gather; lächeln, to smile; wandern, to wander; plaudern, to chatter.

*THE IRREGULAR VERB.**Singen, to sing.**PRESENT.*

Ich singe, I sing
 du singst, thou singest
 er singt, he sings
 wir singen, we sing
 ihr singt, you sing
 sie singen, they sing

Ich singe, I may sing
 du singest, thou mayest sing
 er singe, he may sing
 wir singen, we may sing
 ihr singet, you may sing
 sie singen, they may sing

IMPERFECT.

Ich sang, I sang
 du sangst, thou sangest
 er sang, he sang
 wir sangen, we sang
 ihr sanget, you sang
 sie sangen, they sang

Ich sänge, I might sing
 du sängest, thou mightest sing
 er sänge, he might sing
 wir sängen, we might sing
 ihr sänget, you might sing
 sie jängen, they might sing

PARTICIPLES.

Present. singend, singing.*Past.* gesungen, sung.

For practice:—trinken, to drink; finden, to find; binden, to bind; winden, to wind; ringen, to wrestle; schwingen, to swing.

Fallen, to fall.

Indicative.

Sch falle, I fall
du fällst, thou fallest
er fällt, he falls
wir fallen, we fall
ihr fällt, you fall
sie fallen, they fall

PRESENT.

Subjunctive.

Sch falle, I may fall
du fallest, thou mayest fall
er falle, he may fall
wir fallen, we may fall
ihr fallet, you may fall
sie fallen, they may fall

IMPERFECT.

Sch fiel, I fell
du fielst, thou feltest
er fiel, he fell
wir fielen, we fell
ihr fielt, you fell
sie fielen, they fell

Sch siele, I might fall
du sielest, thou mightest fall
er fiel, he might fall
wir fielen, we might fall
ihr fieler, you might fall
sie fielen, they might fall.

PERFECT.

I have fallen, &c.
Sch bin gefallen
du bist gefallen
er ist gefallen
wir sind gefallen
ihr seid gefallen
sie sind gefallen

I may have fallen, &c.
Sch sei gefallen
du seist gefallen
er sei gefallen
wir seien gefallen
ihr seiet gefallen
sie seien gefallen

PLUPERFECT.

I had fallen, &c.
Sch war gefallen
du warst gefallen
er war gefallen
wir waren gefallen
ihr wartet gefallen
sie waren gefallen

I might have fallen, &c.
Sch wäre gefallen
du wärest gefallen
er wäre gefallen
wir wären gefallen
ihr wäret gefallen
sie wären gefallen

FIRST FUTURE.

I shall fall, &c.
Sch werde fallen
du werdet fallen
er wird fallen
wir werden fallen
ihr werdet fallen
sie werden fallen

I shall fall, &c.
Sch werde fallen
du werdest fallen
er werde fallen
wir werden fallen
ihr werdet fallen
sie werden fallen

Indicative.

I shall have fallen, &c.
 Ich werde gefallen sein
 du wirst gefallen sein
 er wird gefallen sein
 wir werden gefallen sein
 ihr werdet gefallen sein
 sie werden gefallen sein

Subjunctive.

SECOND FUTURE.

I shall have fallen, &c.
 Ich werde gefallen sein
 du werdest gefallen sein
 er werde gefallen sein
 wir werden gefallen sein
 ihr werdet gefallen sein
 sie werden gefallen sein

FIRST CONDITIONAL.

I should fall, &c.
 Ich würde fallen
 du würdest fallen
 er würde fallen
 wir würden fallen
 ihr würdet fallen
 sie würden fallen

SECOND CONDITIONAL.

I should have fallen, &c.
 Ich würde gefallen sein
 du würdest gefallen sein
 er würde gefallen sein
 wir würden gefallen sein
 ihr würdet gefallen sein
 sie würden gefallen sein

IMPERATIVE.

Falle, fall (thou)
 falle er, let him fall
 fallen wir, let us fall
 fällt, fall (you)
 fallen sie, let them fall

INFINITIVES.

Present. Fallen, to fall
Past. gefallen sein, to have fallen
Future. fallen werden, to be about
 to fall

PARTICIPLES.

Present. fallend, falling.
Past. gefallen, fallen.

For practice:—laufen, to run; fahren, to ride; fliegen, to fly; fliehen, to flee; gehen, to go; kommen, to come.

PASSIVE VOICE.

Gelobt werden, to be praised.

PRESENT.

I am praised, &c.
 Ich werde gelobt
 du wirst gelobt
 er wird gelobt
 wir werden gelobt
 ihr werdet gelobt
 sie werden gelobt

I may be praised, &c.
 Ich werde gelobt
 du werdest gelobt
 er werde gelobt
 wir werden gelobt
 ihr werdet gelobt
 sie werden gelobt

Indicative.

I was praised, &c.
 Ich wurde gelobt
 du wurdest gelobt
 er wurde gelobt
 wir wurden gelobt
 ihr würdet gelobt
 sie würden gelobt

I have been praised, &c.
 Ich bin gelobt worden
 du bist gelobt worden
 er ist gelobt worden
 wir sind gelobt worden
 ihr seid gelobt worden
 sie sind gelobt worden

I had been praised, &c.
 Ich war gelobt worden
 du warst gelobt worden
 er war gelobt worden
 wir waren gelobt worden
 ihr wart gelobt worden
 sie waren gelobt worden

I shall be praised, &c.
 Ich werde gelobt werden
 du werfst gelobt werden
 er wird gelobt werden
 wir werden gelobt werden
 ihr werdet gelobt werden
 sie werden gelobt werden

I shall have been praised, &c.
 Ich werde gelobt worden sein
 du werfst gelobt worden sein
 er wird gelobt worden sein
 wir werden gelobt worden sein
 ihr werdet gelobt worden sein
 sie werden gelobt worden sein

FIRST CONDITIONAL.

I should be praised, &c.
 Ich würde gelobt werden
 du würdest gelobt werden
 er würde gelobt werden
 wir würden gelobt werden
 ihr würdet gelobt werden
 sie würden gelobt werden

*Subjunctive.**IMPERFECT.*

I might be praised, &c.
 Ich würde gelobt
 du würdest gelobt
 er würde gelobt
 wir würden gelobt
 ihr würdet gelobt
 sie würden gelobt

PERFECT.

I may have been praised, &c.
 Ich sei gelobt worden
 du seist gelobt worden
 er sei gelobt worden
 wir seien gelobt worden
 ihr seid gelobt worden
 sie seien gelobt worden

PLUPERFECT.

I might have been praised, &c.
 Ich wäre gelobt worden
 du wärest gelobt worden
 er wäre gelobt worden
 wir wären gelobt worden
 ihr wäret gelobt worden
 sie wären gelobt worden

FIRST FUTURE.

I shall be praised, &c.
 Ich werde gelobt werden
 du werdest gelobt werden
 er werde gelobt werden
 wir werden gelobt werden
 ihr werdet gelobt werden
 sie werden gelobt werden

SECOND FUTURE.

I shall have been praised, &c.
 Ich werde gelobt worden sein
 du werdest gelobt worden sein
 er werde gelobt worden sein
 wir werden gelobt worden sein
 ihr werdet gelobt worden sein
 sie werden gelobt worden sein

SECOND CONDITIONAL.

I should have been praised, &c.
 Ich würde gelobt worden sein
 du würdest gelobt worden sein
 er würde gelobt worden sein
 wir würden gelobt worden sein
 ihr würdet gelobt worden sein
 sie würden gelobt worden sein

IMPERATIVE.

Werde gelobt, be (thou) praised
werdet gelobt, be (you) praised

INFINITIVES.

Present. Gelobt werden, to be praised
Past. gelobt worden sein, to have been praised

PARTICIPLES.

Present. gelobt werbend, being praised.
Past. gelobt worden, been praised.

For practice, the passive voice of :—lieben, to love ; fragen, to question ; führen, to guide ; hören, to hear ; finden, to find ; bitten, to ask ; schelten, to scold ; sehen, to see ; stoßen, to push ; rufen, to call.

THE REFLEXIVE VERB.

Sich freuen, to enjoy oneself.

Indicative.

I enjoy myself, &c.
Ich freue mich
du freust dich
er freut sich
wir freuen uns
ihr freut euch
sie freuen sich

Subjunctive.

PRESENT.

I may enjoy myself, &c.
Ich freue mich
du freuest dich
er freue sich
wir freuen uns
ihr freuet euch
sie freuen sich

IMPERFECT.

I enjoyed myself, &c.
Ich freute mich
du freutest dich
er freute sich
wir freuen uns
ihr freutet euch
sie freuhen sich

I might enjoy myself, &c.
Ich freute mich
du freutest dich
er freute sich
wir freuten uns
ihr freutet euch
sie freuhen sich

PERFECT.

I have enjoyed myself, &c.
Ich habe mich gefreut
du hast dich gefreut
er hat sich gefreut
wir haben uns gefreut
ihr habt euch gefreut
sie haben sich gefreut

I may have enjoyed myself, &c.
Ich habe mich gefreut
du habest dich gefreut
er habe sich gefreut
wir haben uns gefreut
ihr habet euch gefreut
sie haben sich gefreut

PLUPERFECT.

I had enjoyed myself, &c.
Ich hatte mich gefreut
du hattest dich gefreut
er hatte sich gefreut
wir hatten uns gefreut
ihr hattet euch gefreut
sie hatten sich gefreut

I might have enjoyed myself, &c.
Ich hätte mich gefreut
du hättest dich gefreut
er hätte sich gefreut
wir hätten uns gefreut
ihr hättest euch gefreut
sie hätten sich gefreut

Indicative.

I shall enjoy myself, &c.
 Ich werde mich freuen
 du wirst dich freuen
 er wird sich freuen
 wir werden uns freuen
 ihr werdet euch freuen
 sie werden sich freuen

Subjunctive.

FIRST FUTURE.

I shall enjoy myself, &c.
 Ich werde mich freuen
 du werdest dich freuen
 er werde sich freuen
 wir werden uns freuen
 ihr werdet euch freuen
 sie werden sich freuen

SECOND FUTURE.

I shall have enjoyed myself, &c.
 Ich werde mich gefreut haben
 du wirst dich gefreut haben
 er wird sich gefreut haben
 wir werden uns gefreut haben
 ihr werdet euch gefreut haben
 sie werden sich gefreut haben

I shall have enjoyed myself, &c.
 Ich werde mich gefreut haben
 du werdest dich gefreut haben
 er werde sich gefreut haben
 wir werden uns gefreut haben
 ihr werdet euch gefreut haben
 sie werden sich gefreut haben

FIRST CONDITIONAL.

I should enjoy myself, &c.
 Ich würde mich freuen
 du würdest dich freuen
 er würde sich freuen
 wir würden uns freuen
 ihr würdet euch freuen
 sie würden sich freuen

SECOND CONDITIONAL.

I should have enjoyed myself, &c.
 Ich würde mich gefreut haben
 du würdest dich gefreut haben
 er würde sich gefreut haben
 wir würden uns gefreut haben
 ihr würdet euch gefreut haben
 sie würden sich gefreut haben

IMPERATIVE.

Freue dich, enjoy thyself
 freuet euch, enjoy yourselves
 freuen Sie sich, enjoy yourself

INFINITIVES.

Present. Sich freuen, to enjoy oneself
Past. sich gefreut haben, to have enjoyed oneself
Future. sich freuen werden, to be about to enjoy oneself

PARTICIPLES.

Present. sich freuend, enjoying oneself.

Past. sich gefreut habend, having enjoyed oneself.

For practice:—sich schämen, to be ashamed; sich beklagen, to complain; sich erinnern, to remember; sich irren, to be mistaken; sich wundern, to be astonished; sich ankleiden, to dress oneself.

Sich schmeicheln, to flatter oneself.

Indicative.

Subjunctive.

PRESENT.

I flatter myself, &c.
Ich schmeichle mir
du schmeichelst dir
er schmeichelt sich
wir schmeicheln uns
ihr schmeichelt euch
sie schmeicheln sich

I may flatter myself, &c.
Ich schmeichle mir
du schmeichelst dir
er schmeichelt sich
wir schmeicheln uns
ihr schmeichelt euch
sie schmeicheln sich

For practice:—sich anmaßen, to presume; sich getrauen, to be confident; sich einbilden, to imagine; sich widersprechen, to contradict oneself.

IMPERSONAL VERBS.

Present. es regnet, it rains

es regne, (if) it rain

Imperfect. es regnete, it rained

es regnete, (if) it rained

Perfect. es hat geregnet, it has rained

es habe geregnet, (if) it may have rained

Pluperfect. es hatte geregnet, it had rained

es hätte geregnet, (if) it might have rained

First Future. es wird regnen, it will rain

es werde regnen, (if) it will rain

Second Future. es wird geregnet haben, it will have rained

it will have rained

First Conditional. es würde regnen, it would rain

Second Conditional. es würde geregnet haben, it would have rained

Imperative. es regne, may it rain

Participles. regnend, raining; geregnet, rained

For practice:—es blitzt, it lightens; es donnert, it thunders; es schneit, it snows; es hagelt, it hails; es friert, it freezes; es thaut, it thaws; es schmerzt mich, it pains me; es gefällt mir, I like it.

THE COMPOUND SEPARABLE VERB.

Anfangen, to begin.

Indicative.

Subjunctive.

PRESENT.

Ich fange an, I begin
du fängst an, thou beginnest
er fängt an, he begins
wir fangen an, we begin
ihr fangt an, you begin
sie fangen an, they begin

Ich fange an, I may begin
du fangest an, thou mayest begin
er fange an, he may begin
wir fangen an, we may begin
ihr fanget an, you may begin
sie fangen an, they may begin

Indicative.

Ich sing an, I began
du singst an, thou begannest
er singt an, he began
wir singen an, we began
ihr singt an, you began
sie singen an, they began

I have begun, &c.

Ich habe angefangen
du hast angefangen
er hat angefangen
wir haben angefangen
ihr habt angefangen
sie haben angefangen

I had begun, &c.

Ich hatte angefangen
du hattest angefangen
er hatte angefangen
wir hatten angefangen
ihr hattet angefangen
sie hatten angefangen

I shall begin, &c.

Ich werde anfangen
du wirst anfangen
er wird anfangen
wir werden anfangen
ihr werdet anfangen
sie werden anfangen

I shall have begun, &c.

Ich werde angefangen haben
du wirst angefangen haben
er wird angefangen haben
wir werden angefangen haben
ihr werdet angefangen haben
sie werden angefangen haben

FIRST CONDITIONAL.

I should begin, &c.

Ich würde anfangen
du würdest anfangen
er würde anfangen
wir würden anfangen
ihr würdet anfangen
sie würden anfangen

Subjunctive.

IMPERFECT.

Ich singe an, I might begin
du singest an, thou mightest begin
er singe an, he might begin
wir singen an, we might begin
ihr singet an, you might begin
sie singen an, they might begin

PERFECT.

I may have begun, &c.

Ich habe angefangen
du hast angefangen
er habe angefangen
wir haben angefangen
ihr habt angefangen
sie haben angefangen

PLUPERFECT.

I might have begun, &c.

Ich hätte angefangen
du hättest angefangen
er hätte angefangen
wir hätten angefangen
ihr hättest angefangen
sie hätten angefangen

FIRST FUTURE.

If I shall begin, &c.

Ich werde anfangen
du werdest anfangen
er werde anfangen
wir werden anfangen
ihr werdet anfangen
sie werden anfangen

SECOND FUTURE.

If I shall have begun, &c.

Ich werde angefangen haben
du werdest angefangen haben
er werde angefangen haben
wir werden angefangen haben
ihr werdet angefangen haben
sie werden angefangen haben

SECOND CONDITIONAL.

I should have begun, &c.

Ich würde angefangen haben
du würdest angefangen haben
er würde angefangen haben
wir würden angefangen haben
ihr würdet angefangen haben
sie würden angefangen haben

Indicative.

IMPERATIVE.

Fangen an, begin (thou)
 fange er an, let him begin
 fangen wir an, let us begin
 fanget an, begin (you)
 fangen sie an, let them begin

Subjunctive.

INFINITIVES.

Present. *Unfangen*, to begin
 Past. *angefangen haben*, to have begun
 Future. *ansfangen werden*, to be about to begin

PARTICIPLES.

Present. *anfangend*, beginning.

Past. *angesangen*, begun.

For practice:—*abschreiben*, to copy; *einführen*, to introduce; *mittheilen*, to communicate; *fortschicken*, to send away; *lösmachen*, to detach; *abholen*, to fetch.

Ausgehen, to go out.

PRESENT.

I go out, &c.
 Ich gehe aus
 du gehst aus
 er geht aus
 wir gehen aus
 ihr geht aus
 sie gehen aus

I may go out, &c.

Ich gehe aus
 du gehst aus
 er gehe aus
 wir gehen aus
 ihr gehet aus
 sie gehen aus

IMPERFECT.

I went out, &c.
 Ich ging aus
 du gingst aus
 er ging aus
 wir gingen aus
 ihr gingt aus
 sie gingen aus

I might go out, &c.

Ich ginge aus
 du gingest aus
 er ginge aus
 wir gingen aus
 ihr ginget aus
 sie gingen aus

PERFECT.

I have gone out, &c.
 Ich bin ausgegangen
 du bist ausgegangen
 er ist ausgegangen
 wir sind ausgegangen
 ihr seid ausgegangen
 sie sind ausgegangen

I may have gone out, &c.

Ich sei ausgegangen
 du seist ausgegangen
 er sei ausgegangen
 wir seien ausgegangen
 ihr seiet ausgegangen
 sie seien ausgegangen

PLUPERFECT.

I had gone out, &c.
 Ich war ausgegangen
 du warst ausgegangen
 er war ausgegangen
 wir waren ausgegangen
 ihr wart ausgegangen
 sie waren ausgegangen

I might have gone out, &c.

Ich wäre ausgegangen
 du wärest ausgegangen
 er wäre ausgegangen
 wir wären ausgegangen
 ihr wäret ausgegangen
 sie wären ausgegangen

Indicative.

I shall go out, &c.
 Ich werde ausgehen
 du wirst ausgehen
 er wird ausgehen
 wir werden ausgehen
 ihr werdet ausgehen
 sie werden ausgehen

Subjunctive.

FIRST FUTURE.

If I shall go out, &c.
 Ich werde ausgehen
 du werdest ausgehen
 er werde ausgehen
 wir werden ausgehen
 ihr werdet ausgehen
 sie werden ausgehen

SECOND FUTURE.

I shall have gone out, &c.
 Ich werde ausgegangen sein
 du wirst ausgegangen sein
 er wird ausgegangen sein
 wir werden ausgegangen sein
 ihr werdet ausgegangen sein
 sie werden ausgegangen sein

If I shall have gone out, &c.
 Ich werde ausgegangen sein
 du werdest ausgegangen sein
 er werde ausgegangen sein
 wir werden ausgegangen sein
 ihr werdet ausgegangen sein
 sie werden ausgegangen sein

FIRST CONDITIONAL.

I should go out, &c.
 Ich würde ausgehen
 du würdest ausgehen
 er würde ausgehen
 wir würden ausgehen
 ihr würdet ausgehen
 sie würden ausgehen

SECOND CONDITIONAL.

I should have gone out, &c.
 Ich würde ausgegangen sein
 du würdest ausgegangen sein
 er würde ausgegangen sein
 wir würden ausgegangen sein
 ihr würdet ausgegangen sein
 sie würden ausgegangen sein

IMPERATIVE.

Gehe aus, go (thou) out
 gehe er aus, let him go out
 gehen wir aus, let us go out
 gehet aus, go (you) out
 gehen sie aus, let them go out

INFINITIVES.

Present. Ausgehen, to go out
Past. ausgegangen sein, to have gone out
Future. ausgehen werden, to be about to go out

PARTICIPLES.

Present. ausgehend, going out.
Past. ausgegangen, gone out.

For practice:—aufbleiben, to sit up; abfahren, to drive out; aufwachsen, to grow up; einschlafen, to fall asleep; nachheilen, to hasten after; vordringen, to press forward.

THE COMPOUND REFLEXIVE VERB.

Sich abwenden, to turn away.

*Indicative.**Subjunctive.*

PRESENT.

I turn away, &c.

Ich wende mich ab
du wendest dich ab
er wendet sich ab
wir wenden uns ab
ihr wendet euch ab
sie wenden sich ab

I may turn away, &c.

Ich wende mich ab
du wendest dich ab
er wende sich ab
wir wenden uns ab
ihr wendet euch ab
sie wenden sich ab

IMPERFECT.

I turned away, &c.

Ich wandte (wendete) mich ab
du wandtest dich ab
er wandte sich ab
wir wandten uns ab
ihr wandtet euch ab
sie wandten sich ab

I might turn away, &c.

Ich wendete (wandte) mich ab
du wendetest dich ab
er wendete sich ab
wir wendeten uns ab
ihr wendetet euch ab
sie wendeten sich ab

PERFECT.

I have turned away, &c.

Ich habe mich abgewandt (abgewendet)
du hast dich abgewandt
er hat sich abgewandt
wir haben uns abgewandt
ihr habt euch abgewandt
sie haben sich abgewandt
&c.

I may have turned away, &c.

Ich habe mich abgewandt (abgewendet)
du habest dich abgewandt
er habe sich abgewandt
wir haben uns abgewandt
ihr habet euch abgewandt
sie haben sich abgewandt
&c.

For practice:—sich ankleiden, to dress oneself; sich niederlegen, to lie down; sich einbilden, to imagine; sich vornehmen, to purpose.

Verbs beginning with an inseparable prefix do not take the prefix or augment ge in the past participle, nor the verbs ending in iren; e.g. studiren, to study. The inseparable prefixes are:—

be, ge, er, ver, zer,
ant, emp, ent, miß, wider, voll, hinter;

e.g. befehlen, gehören, erhalten, versieren, zerreißen, antworten, empfangen, entlaufen, mißbrauchen, widerstehen, vollenden, hinterlassen.

Most verbs are conjugated by haben, to have; a considerable number of intransitive verbs by sein, to be; namely, those that express a change of condition, as: sterben, to die; wachsen, to grow; einschlafen, to fall asleep, &c., and those that denote motion, as: fliegen, to fly; kommen, to come; laufen, to run, &c.

The following verbs take the infinitive form instead of that of the past participle, if they are in connection with another infinitive :—

Wollen, sollen, müssen, lassen,
mögen, können, dürfen,
helfen, heißen, hören,
sehen, lernen, lehren ;

e.g. Ich habe schreiben wollen (instead of gewollt), I have been willing to write.

PREPOSITIONS.

a. Prepositions governing the Genitive.

The Genitive with während, Kraft,
Statt, halben, wegen, diesseits,
Vermöge, ungeachtet, laut,
Vermittelst, unweit, jenseits,
Oberhalb and unterhalb,
Innerhalb and außerhalb ;—
Längs, zufolge, trotz may go
With the Dative too, you know.

während, during
Kraft, by virtue of
statt or anstatt, instead of
halben } on account of
wegen }
dieseit, on this side of
vermöge, by virtue of
ungeachtet, notwithstanding
laut, according to
vermittelst, by means of

unweit, not far from
jenseits, on that side of
oberhalb, above
unterhalb, below
innerhalb, within
außerhalb, without
längs, along
zufolge, according to
trotz, in spite of
binnen, within (of time)

b. Prepositions governing the Dative.

The Dative with entgegen, sammt,
Mit,-nach, nebß, zu, zuwider,
Seit, außer, von, nächst, bei and aus,
Gemäß and gegenüber.

entgegen, opposite to
sammt, together with
mit, with
nach, after
nebß, along with
zu, to or at
zuwider, contrary to
seit, since

außer, out of or except
von, from
nächst, next to
bei, at or near
aus, out of or from
gemäß, according to
gegenüber, opposite

c. *Prepositions governing the Accusative.*

The Accusative with gegen, bis,
Durch, ohne, wider, um and für
Is right, you may be sure.

gegen, against
bis, until
durch, through
ohne, without

wider, against
um, round or for
für, for

d. *Prepositions governing the Dative and Accusative.*

The Dative and Accusative put
With neben, zwischen, unter,
An, hinter, über, in, auf, vor,
And you will make no blunder—

Provided you put the Dative with 'where,'
The Accusative always with 'whither.'

neben, by the side of
zwischen, between
unter, under
an, on, at
hinter, behind

über, over
in, in
auf, upon
vor, before, ago

CONJUNCTIONS.

a. *Conjunctions that exercise no Influence upon the Arrangement of a Sentence.*

Firstly, place the verb in the *natural order*
After und, oder, denn, aber, allein, sondern.

E.g. Ich bin noch nicht müde, aber mein Bruder ist sehr müde.

und, and
oder, or
denn, for

aber, but
allein, but
sondern, but (used after a negative)

b. *Conjunctions that introduce an inverted principal Sentence.*

Secondly, the *inverted order*, without doubt,
With daher, darum, zwar, also, sowohl — als auch,
Entweder — oder, hingegen and folglich,
Nichtsdestoweniger, überdies, freilich,
Außerdem, deswegen, gleichwohl, sonst, doch,
Nicht nur — sondern auch, zudem, weder — noch.

E.g. Ich bin krank, deshalb kann ich nicht ausgehen.

daher, therefore	freilich, truly
darum, therefore	außerdem, besides
zwar, indeed	deswegen, therefore
auch, therefore	gleichwohl, nevertheless
sowohl — als auch, both — and	sonst, else
entweder — oder, either — or	doch, yet
hingegen, however	nicht nur — sondern auch, not only —, but also
folglich, therefore	zudem, besides
nichtsdestoweniger, nevertheless	weder — noch, neither — nor
überdies, besides	

c. *Conjunctions that introduce dependent Clauses.*

Thirdly, that order called the *order dependent* Places the verb at the end of the sentence,
The Conjunctions of this order are :—

Dass, damit, weil, obgleich, wenn, als and da,
Seit, ehe, während, ungeachtet, nachdem,
Ob, wosfern, bis, sobald, wenn auch, indem.

E.g. Ich hatte erwartet, daß er nicht zu Hause sein würde.

dass, that	während, during
damit, in order that	ungeachtet, notwithstanding
weil, because	nachdem, after
obgleich, although	ob, whether
wenn, if or whether	uosfern, in case
als, when	bis, till
da, as	sobald, as soon as
seit, since	wenn auch, even if
ehe, before	indem, whilst

SOME RULES FOR ARRANGING WORDS IN SENTENCES.

1. PRINCIPAL SENTENCES.

Their words are arranged either in the natural order, or in the inverted order.

a. *Natural Order.*

The conjugated or definite verb stands immediately *after* the subject; as :—

Dein Vater hat uns eine schöne Geschichte erzählt.

b. *Inverted Order.*

The definite verb stands *before* the subject; as :—

Gestern hat dein Vater uns eine schöne Geschichte erzählt.

The principal sentence is inverted, when it begins with an oblique case (Gen., Dat., or Acc.), or with an adverb, or with certain co-ordinative Conjunctions, or when the dependent clause of a sentence precedes its principal clause.

2. DEPENDENT CLAUSE.

The definite verb stands *last* in this clause; as :—

Als dein Vater uns gestern eine schöne Geschichte erzählt hatte.

The dependent clause can be joined to its principal clause in three different ways :—

1. By relative (subordinative) conjunctions.
2. By relative pronouns.
3. By relative (interrogative) adverbs in the form of an indirect question; as : Er fragte mich, wo ich gewesen sei.

If, however, the conjunction *wenn* is omitted in German, the definite verb is removed from its place and put at the beginning of the sentence ; *e.g.* instead of *wenn Sie den Brief gestern geschrieben hätten*, &c., you may say : *hätten Sie den Brief gestern geschrieben*, &c., just like in English : if you had written the letter yesterday, &c. ; had you written the letter yesterday, &c. If the definite verb is united to two or more indefinite verbs (infinitives and participles), these all go to the end of the sentence, and the definite verb immediately precedes them ; *e.g.* Ich glaube, daß mein Bruder Ihren Brief werde gelesen haben. Es scheint mir, daß er für einen so leichten Fehler nicht hätte bestraft werden sollen. Ich fürchte, daß der Schüler die Aufgabe nicht würde haben machen können.

APPENDIX.

I. LIST OF SIMILAR SUBSTANTIVES OF DIFFERENT GENDERS AND DIFFERENT SIGNIFICATION.

Der Band, volume	Das Band, ribbon
der Bauer, peasant	das Bauer, bird-cage
der Buckel, hump	die Buckel, boss
der Bund, alliance	das Bund, bundle (of straw, &c.)
der Chor, chorus	das Chor, choir
der Erbe, heir	das Erbe, inheritance
die Erkenntniß, knowledge	das Erkenntniß, verdict
der Gehalt, value	das Gehalt, salary
der Geißel, hostage	die Geißel, scourge
der Haft, clasp, rivet	die Haft, custody
der Harz, Harz Mountains	das Harz, resin
der Heide, heathen	die Heide, heath
der Hut, hat	die Hut, heed; pasture
der Kiefer, jaw	die Kiefer, pine
der Kunde, customer	die Kunde, knowledge
der Leiter, guide	die Leiter, ladder
der Lohn, reward	das Lohn, wages
die Mandel, almond	das Mandel, number of fifteen
der Mangel, want, defect	die Mangel, mangle
die Mark, district; eight ounces of silver	das Mark, marrow
der Marsch, march	die Marsch, marsh, fen
der Mast, mast of a ship	die Mast, beech-mast, or fattening
der Messer, measurer	das Messer, knife
der Ohm or Oheim, uncle	die Ohm, awm
der Reis, rice	das Reis, twig
der Schenke, butler	die Schenke, public-house
der Schild, shield	das Schild, inn-sign
der Schwulst, bombast	die Schwulst, swelling
der See, lake	die See, sea
der Sprosse, sprout, descendant	die Sprosse, step of a ladder
die Steuer, tax, contribution	das Steuer, helm
der Stift, tag, peg	das Stift, ecclesiastical foundation
der Theil, part	das Theil, share
der Thor, fool	das Thor, gate
der Verdienst, profit	das Verdienst, merit
die Wehr, defence	das Wehr, dam, wear
der Weihe, kite	die Weihe, consecration
der Zeug, woven material	das Zeug, means to effect anything; rubbish

II. LIST OF SUBSTANTIVES THAT HAVE A DIFFERENT PLURAL.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
das Band	Bänder, ribbons
die Bank	Bande, ties, fetters
der Dorn	Bänke, benches
das Gesicht	Banken, commercial banks
der Dorn	Dörnen, thorns
das Gesicht	Dörner, kinds of thorns, prickles
das Gesicht	Gesichter, faces
das Gesicht	Gesichte, visions
das Horn	Hörner, horns
der Laden	Hörne, kinds of horns
der Laden	Läden, shops
das Land	Läden, shutters
das Land	Länder, countries
das Licht	Lande, provinces of the same country
das Licht	Lichter, lights
der Mond	Lichte, candles
der Mond	Mönche, satellites
der Ort	Monden, months
der Ort	Orter, inhabited places
die Sau...	Orte, places generally
die Sau...	Säue, sows
der Strauß	Sauen, wild boars
der Strauß	Straüsse or Straussen, ostriches
das Wort	Sträuße, nosegays
das Wort	Wörter, single words
das Wort	Worte coherent words

III. LIST OF SUBSTANTIVES THAT ARE ONLY USED IN THE PLURAL.

Ahnen, ancestors	Kosten or Unkosten, expenses
Alpen, Alps	Leute, people
Beinkleider or Hosen, trousers	Masern or Rötheln, measles
Brieffachten, letters, papers	Mölken, whey
Einkünfte, income	Östern, Easter
Eltern, parents	Pfingsten, Whitsuntide
Fasten, Lent	Ränke, tricks
Ferien, vacation	Sporteln, perquisites
Gebrüder, brothers (in a firm)	Träber, ground malt
Gefälle, duties, rates	Trümmer, ruins
Geschwister, brothers and sisters	Weihnachten, Christmas
Gliedmaßen, limbs	Zeitläufte, periods of time, conjunctures
Hefen, yeast, dregs	

IV. LIST OF SUBSTANTIVES THAT HAVE NO PLURAL, BUT SUPPLY IT BY DERIVATIVES OR BY COMPOUNDS.

Der Betrug, imposition, swindle ...	Betrügereien
der Bund, alliance ...	Bündnisse
der Dank, thank ...	Dankesagungen
die Ehre, honour ...	Ehrenbezeugungen
die Gunst, favour ...	Gunstbezeugungen
der Kummer, affliction ...	Kümmernisse
das Lob, praise ...	Lobenserhebungen
der Lohn, reward ...	Belohnungen
der Rath, advice ...	Rathschläge
der Raub, robbery ...	Räubereien
der Schmuck, ornament ...	Schmucksachen
der Streit, dispute ...	Streitigkeiten
der Tausch, exchange ...	Tauschgeschäfte, Tauschverträge
der Trost, consolation ...	Erstreuungen
das Unglück, misfortune ...	Unglücksfälle
der Verdacht, suspicion ...	Verdächtigungen
der Verdruss, annoyance ...	Verdrießlichkeiten
das Vergnügen, pleasure ...	Vergnügungen
die Vorsicht, precaution ...	Vorsichtsmaßregeln
der Zank, quarrel ...	Zänkereien
der Zwist, disunion ...	Zwistigkeiten

V. LIST OF THE IRREGULAR VERBS.

Those marked with a (*) change their radical vowel in the second and third persons singular of the present indicative; viz.: a into ä, e into i or ie, o into ö, ü into ie, ö into i, and, if the radical vowel be e, also in the second person singular of the imperative.

INFINITIVE.	IMPERFECT.	PAST PARTICIPLE.
*backen, to bake ...	buk	gebacken
*befehlen, to command ...	befahl	befohlen
(sich) besleßen, to apply oneself ...	befliss	beflissen
beginnen, to begin ...	begann	begonnen
beißen, to bite ...	biß	gebissen
bergen, to hide ...	barg	geborgen
*bersten, to burst ...	barst	geborsten
*betrügen, to deceive ...	betrog	betrogen
bewegen, to induce ...	bewog	bewogen
biegen, to bend ...	bog	gebogen
bieten, to offer, to bid ...	bot	geboten
binden, to bind ...	band	gebunden
bitten, to beg ...	bat	gebeten
*blasen, to blow ...	blies	geblasen
bleihen, to remain ...	blieb	geblieben
*braten, to roast ...	briet	gebraten
*brechen, to break ...	brach	gebrochen
brennen, to burn ...	brannte	gebrannt
bringen, to bring ...	brachte	gebracht

INFINITIVE.	IMPERFECT.	PAST PARTICIPLE.
denken, to think	dachte	gedacht
dingen, to hire	dingte ...	gedungen
*brechen, to thrash	droß or drasch	gedroschen
dringen, to press	drang ...	gedrungen
dürfen, to be permitted (Pres. darf)	durfte ...	gedurft
*empfehlen, to recommend	empfahl ...	empfohlen
erbleichen, to turn pale	erblich ...	erblichen
erkoren, to choose	erkor ...	erkoren
*erlösch, to become extinguished	erlosch ...	erloschen
erschallen, to resound	erscholl ...	erschollen
*erschrecken, to be frightened ...	erschraf ...	erschrocken
*essen, to eat	äß ...	gegessen
*fahren, to drive or go in a conveyance	fuhr ...	gefahren
*fallen, to fall	fiel ...	gefallen
*fangen, to catch	fung ...	gesangen
*fechten, to fight	focht ...	gefocht
finden, to find	fand ...	gefunden
*flechten, to twine	flocht ...	geflochten
fliegen, to fly	flog ...	geflogen
fliehen, to flee	floh ...	geflohen
fließen, to flow	floss ...	geflossen
*fressen, to eat (said of beasts) ...	fräß ...	gefressen
frieren, to freeze	fror ...	gefroren
gähren, to ferment	gohr ...	gegohren
*gebären, to bring forth	gebar ...	geboren
*geben, to give	gab ...	gegeben
gediehen, to prosper	gedieh ...	gediehen
gehen, to go	ging ...	gegangen
gelingen, to succeed	gelang ...	gelungen
*geltan, to be worth	galt ...	gegolten
genesen, to recover from illness ...	genas ...	genesen
genießen, to enjoy	genoß ...	genossen
*geschehen, to happen	geschah ...	geschehen
gewinnen, to win	gewann ...	gewonnen
gießen, to pour	gos ...	gegossen
gleichen, to resemble	glich ...	gegliehen
gleiten, to glide	glitt ...	geglitten
glimmen, to glimmer	glomm ...	geglommen
*graben, to dig	grub ...	gegraben
greifen, to seize	griff ...	gegriffen
*halten, to hold	hielt ...	gehalten
*hangen, to hang	hing ...	gehängen
hauen, to hew	hieb ...	gehauen
heben, to lift	hob ...	gehoben
heißen, to be called	hieß ...	geheißen
*helfen, to help	half ...	geholfen
keifen, to scold	kiff ...	gekiffen
kennen, to know	kannte ...	gekannt
klimmen, to climb	klomm ...	geklimmen
klingen, to sound	klang ...	geklungen
kneifen, to pinch	kniff ...	gekniffen
kommen, to come	kam ...	gekommen
können, to be able (Pres. kann) ...	könnte ...	gekönnt
krüpfen, to creep	kröch ...	gekröpft

INFINITIVE.	IMPERFECT.	PAST PARTICIPLE.
laden, to load	lub	geladen
*lassen, to let...	ließ	gelassen
*laufen, to run	lief	gelaufen
leiben, to suffer	litt	gelitten
leihen, to lend	lieh	geliehen
*lesen, to read	las	gelesen
liegen, to lie	lag	gelegen
lügen, to tell a lie	log	gelogen
mahlen, to grind	mahlte	gemahlen
meiden, to avoid	mied	gemieden
melden, to milk	molk	gemolken
*messen, to measure	maß	gemessen
mögen, to like (Pres. mag)	mochte	gemocht
müssen, to be obliged (Pres. muß)	mußte	gemußt
*nehmen, to take (Pres. nehmen, nimmst, nimmt)	nahm	genommen
nennen, to name	nannte	genannt
pfeifen, to whistle	pfiff	gepfiffen
pflegen, to practise	pflog	gepflogen
preisen, to praise	pries	gepreiften
*quellen, to spring forth	quoll	gequollen
*rathen, to advise	rieth	gerathen
reiben, to rub	rieb	gerieben
reißen, to tear	riß	gerissen
reiten, to ride	ritt	geritten
rennen, to run	rannte	gerannt
riechen, to smell	roch	gerochen
ringen, to wring	rang	gerungen
rinnen, to flow	rann	geronnen
rufen, to call	rief	gerufen
salzen, to salt	salzte	gesalzen
*saugen, to drink (said of beasts)...	soff	gesoffen
saugen, to suck...	sog	gefogen
schaffen, to create...	schuf	geschaffen
scheiden, to part	schied	getchieden
scheinen, to shine	schien	geschienen
*scheitern, to scold	schalt	gescholten
*scheren, to shear	schor	geschoren
schieben, to shove	schob	geschoben
schießen, to shoot	schoss	geschossen
schinden, to flay	schund	geschunden
*schlafen, to sleep	schlief	geschlafen
*schlagen, to strike	schlug	geschlagen
schleichen, to sneak	schlich	geschlichen
schleifen, to grind	schliff	geschliffen
schleissen, to slit	schliss	geschlossen
schließen, to shut	schloß	geschlossen
schlingen, to swallow	schlang	geschlungen
schmeißen, to fling	schmiss	geschmissen
*schmelzen, to melt...	schmolz	geschmolzen
schnauben, to snort	schnob	geschnoben
schneiden, to cut	schnitt	geschnitten
schrauben, to screw	schrob	geschroben
schreiben, to write...	schrieb	geschrieben

INFINITIVE.	IMPERFECT.	PAST PARTICIPLE.
schreien, to cry ...	schrie ...	geschrien
schreiten, to stride... ...	schritt ...	geschritten
schwärzen, to fester ...	schwör ...	geschworen
schweigen, to be silent ...	schwieg ...	geschwiegen
*schwellen, to swell ...	schwoll ...	geschwollen
schwimmen, to swim ...	schwamm ...	geschwommen
schwinden, to vanish ...	schwand ...	geschwunden
schwingen, to swing ...	schwang ...	geschwungen
schwören, to swear ...	schwör ...	geschworen
*sehen, to see ...	sah ...	gesehen
sein, to be... ...	war ...	gewesen
senden, to send ...	sandte or sendete	gesandt or ge=sendet
sieden, to boil ...	sott ...	gesotten
singen, to sing ...	sang ...	gefungen
sinken, to sink ...	sank ...	gefunknen
sinnen, to meditate ...	sann ...	gefönnnen
sitzen, to sit ...	säß ...	gesessen
sollen, to be obliged ...	sollte ...	gesollt
spalten, to split ...	spaltete ...	gespalten
speien, to spit ...	spie ...	gespieen
spinnen, to spin ...	spann ...	gesponnen
spleißen, to split ...	spliß ...	gesplissen
*sprechen, to speak ...	sprach ...	gesprochen
sprießen, to sprout ...	sproß ...	gesprossen
springen, to spring ...	sprang ...	gesprungen
*stechen, to sting ...	stach ...	gestochen
stehen, to stand ...	stand ...	gestanden
*stehlen, to steal ...	stahl ...	gestohlen
steigen, to mount ...	stieg ...	gestiegen
*sterben, to die... ...	starb ...	gestorben
stieben, to fly like dust ...	stob ...	gestoben
stinken, to stink ...	stank ...	gestunken
*stoßen, to push... ...	stieß ...	gestoßen
streichen, to stroke ...	strich ...	gestrichen
streiten, to contend ...	stritt ...	gestritten
thun, to do (Pres. thun, thust, thut)	that ...	gethan
*tragen, to carry ...	trug ...	getragen
*treffen, to hit ...	traf ...	getroffen
treiben, to drive ...	trieb ...	getrieben
*treten, to tread (Pres. trete, trittst, tritt)	trat ...	getreten
triefen, to drip ...	troff ...	getroffen
trinken, to drink ...	trank ...	getrunken
*verderben, to be spoiled ...	verdarb ...	verdorben
verdriessen, to vex... ...	verdroß ...	verdroßen
*vergessen, to forget ...	vergaß ...	vergessen
verlieren, to lose ...	verlor ...	verloren
verlöschen, to become extinguished...	verlosch ...	verloschen
verschallen, to cease sounding ...	verscholl...	verschollen
*wachsen, to grow ...	wuchs ...	gewachsen
wägen, to weigh (trans.) ...	wog ...	gewogen
*waschen, to wash ...	wusch ...	gewaschen
weben, to weave ...	wob ...	gewoben

INFINITIVE.	IMPERFECT.	PAST PARTICIPLE.
weichen, to yield	wich	gewichen
weisen, to show	wies	gewiesen
wenden, to turn	wandte or wen- detet	gewandt or ge= wendet
*werben, to sue	warb	gewerben
*werden, to become	ward or wurde	geworden
*werfen, to throw	warf	geworfen
wiegen, to weigh (intrans.)	wog	gewogen
winden, to wind	wand	gewunden
wissen, to know (Pres. Ind. weiß, weißt, weiß; wissen, wisset, wissen; Pres. Subj. wisse)	wußte	gewußt
wollen, to will (Pres. will)	wollte	gewollt
zeihen, to accuse	zieh	geziehen
ziehen, to pull	zog	gezogen
zwingen, to force...	zwang ...	gezwungen

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